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## ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

### A NOTE ON BLACKFOOT RELATIONSHIP TERMS

IN the *Internationale Archiv für Ethnographie*, XXIII (1915), p. 140, Professor Uhlenbeck comments on Mr. Leslie Spier's remarks on Blackfoot relationship terms which were published in this Journal, 1915, pp. 603-607. Professor Uhlenbeck has quite misunderstood the purpose of Mr. Spier's contribution. At my instance Mr. Spier examined with great care the extant data on Blackfoot kinship nomenclature. As he points out, Morgan's comprehensive tabulation is vitiated by obvious errors, contradictions, and atrocious phonetics. Unfortunately, the resulting perplexities have not been eliminated by later lists, however superior in other respects, for the simple reason that they are not co-extensive with Morgan's. To call attention to the existing difficulties and to "stimulate the acquisition of new material for the correction of the old" was Mr. Spier's sole object. Professor Uhlenbeck, oddly enough, seems to suppose that Mr. Spier has sucked his Blackfoot kinship terms out of his thumbs. He blames him for assuming the existence of an *r* sound and for correlating Piegan *d* with Blood *t*. Mr. Spier simply transcribed the forms given by Morgan. If Professor Uhlenbeck and Dr. Michelson shall be led to publish complete and phonetically accurate schedules of Blackfoot terminology to supplant Morgan's lists, Mr. Spier's plea will not have been in vain.

ROBERT H. LOWIE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES has performed a dual service to science in creating, by proclamation dated February 11th, 1916, the Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico. This monument, which has been set aside under the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 8, 1906, is designed for the purpose of affording protection against vandalism and unlawful excavation of the ancient pueblo ruins and other aboriginal remains lying within an area of more than twenty thousand acres of land within the limits of the Santa Fé National Forest, which include such important objects as the cavate lodges of the Rito de los Frijoles, the Painted Cave, the Stone Lions, and the ruins of Otowi and Sankawi. Incidentally the name of the late Adolf F. Bandelier, whose highly important studies in the archeology and early Spanish history of the

Southwest under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Hemenway Expedition are so well known, is perpetuated by the proclamation.

DR. ALBERT ERNEST JENKS, Professor of Anthropology, and Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Minnesota, has returned to the University the second semester of the academic year. He had leave of absence during the first semester to continue summer research on the subject of Indian-white amalgamation in Minnesota. This research was carried on for citizens of Minnesota who are defendants in suits brought by the United States Government in connection with transfer of land titles on the White Earth Reservation. In 1906 an act was passed by Congress, amended in 1907, allowing "mixed-blood Indians" to sell their White Earth allotments. The Government makes charge that certain lands were sold by pure-blood Indians under the pretense that said sellers were mixed-bloods. Of the nine court cases tried so far with anthropological evidence the Court has held that the sellers in eight cases were mixed-blood Indians.

ANNOUNCEMENT of some important discoveries is contained in a letter from Mr. Clarence B. Moore to Mr. F. W. Hodge, Ethnologist-in-Charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Mr. Moore says:

"We have just completed a month's steady work on a site on Green river Kentucky, where conditions were peculiarly favorable to the preservation of skeletal remains. We had the good fortune to obtain a large number of skulls and other bones in fine condition, a most unusual thing in investigation in the South.

"We have also demonstrated beyond doubt, from material obtained during our digging that the oblong, longitudinally-perforated "banner-stone" is in reality a sizer used by the aborigines to space the meshes in making nets."

The skeletal remains are to be presented by Mr. Moore to the United States National Museum.

At the time of writing Mrs. W. S. Routledge is returning to England after an extended visit to Easter Island in the company of Mr. Routledge, who is taking their boat through the Panama canal. Mrs. Routledge devoted herself mainly to the less tangible aspects of native life, while her husband studied more particularly the archeology and material culture. Mr. and Mrs. Routledge will be remembered as the authors of an excellent monograph on the Kikuyu of East Africa entitled *With a Prehistoric People*. Before sailing Mrs. Routledge paid a visit to the

Affiliated Colleges Museum at San Francisco, the United States National Museum in Washington, and the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

MR. WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, of Andover, Massachusetts, is preparing a volume on Indian stone ornaments and problematical forms. He will be glad to receive communications from museum curators and those interested in technical study of prehistoric stone ornamental objects and the distribution of such forms. Mr. Moorehead will present a number of maps showing areas in which ornamental and problematical forms known as banner, winged and bird stones; charms and amulets, etc., are found. The relation of these to the distribution of linguistic stocks will be carefully indicated.

AT a meeting of the Managing Committee of the International School of Archaeology and Ethnology in Mexico held in New York on January 24, Señor Luis Castillo Ledón was elected President of the Managing Committee and Señor Manuel Gamio "*Encargado de los trabajos.*" The work of the School for the present year will be under Señor Gamio's direction.

MAJ. FREDERICK H. E. EBSTEIN, U. S. A., retired, veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars and of Indian fighting and regarded as an authority on the ethnology of the Indian race, died at his home in Brooklyn, February 9, 1916, aged sixty-nine years.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON is now offering courses in anthropology under the direction of its Department of Zoology. The lectures in ethnology are given by Professor Trevor Kincaid who writes that the courses are proving very popular.

MR. ALANSON SKINNER, assistant curator in the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History since 1912, has resigned to take a position with the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

THE Academy of Sciences at Vienna has granted a further subsidy of \$960 to Professor R. Pösch to continue his anthropologic measurements and photographing of the various ethnologic types among the prisoners of war.—*Science.*

MR. ARTHUR CARPENTER, a Graduate Student of the Division of Anthropology, Harvard University, has left for an exploring trip to Guatemala under the auspices of the Peabody Museum.

MR. SYLVANUS GRISWOLD MORLEY, Carnegie Research Assistant, has started on a trip which will include Copan and Quirigua, Ocosingo, and several of the ruins on the Usumacinta River.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. HOLMES left Washington February 14, 1916, to visit the ruins of Quirigua and Copan where he is to spend a few weeks with Mr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley.

DR. WALTER HOUGH of the United States National Museum has gone to California to reinstall the San Francisco government exhibit in the San Diego exposition.

A UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA expedition under Mr. Leonard Outhwaite has left for an archeological survey of certain islands of the Santa Barbara archipelago.

PROFESSOR HUTTON WEBSTER's "Primitive Secret Societies" has just appeared in a Japanese translation by Professor M. Tasaki, of Nagasaki, Japan.

DR. H. KLAATSCH, associate professor of anthropology at Breslau, died on January 7, at the age of fifty-two years.

DR. J. ALDEN MASON is completing a study of the Salinan language for the University of California.